

PICTURES OF THE PALACES

A Brief Story of the Exposition, Its Grounds and Buildings.

The South Carolina Inter State and West Indian Exposition will open in the City of Charleston, S. C., December 1, 1901, and close June 1, 1902. The Exposition Company has been chartered by the State of South Carolina with a capital stock of \$250,000. Active work upon the Exposition project has only been in progress since about the first of August last, and what has been accomplished in the period that has elapsed since then is without parallel in the history of exposition building. The site of the Exposition will be on the eastern bank of the Ashley River within a mile and a half of the business centre of the City of Charleston. The grounds are beautifully situated, and will lend themselves to the most artistic treatment. One half of the grounds will be devoted to the Main Exposition Buildings, the Midway Concessions and the Administration offices of the great show. The remaining part of the grounds will preserve their present great natural beauty, and will be devoted to the buildings and exhibits made by the Government and the several States of the Union, which will take part in the Exposition. Some description of the architectural features of the Fair will be of general public interest. The Exposition grounds are divided into two main sections, one consisting of the old Washington Race Course property and the other of the Wagner farm, formerly the Lowmies place. The Architect-in-Chief has adopted the general plan



THE COTTON PALACE.

of developing the Race Course proper on purely constructive lines and of preserving as far as possible the natural beauty of the Wagner place. The Race Course property has been employed for years for purely agricultural purposes, no race of any importance having been given there since the War between the States. This part of the grounds is entirely level. No better site, in the opinion of expert artists and builders, could be found. About 22 acres have been reserved on this part of the grounds for the Midway Concessions. The main Exposition buildings surround a grand court at the western extremity of the old Race Course. This will be in shape something like an elongated horseshoe, with the Cotton Palace, or main Exposition building, occupying the top of the shoe, with the Commerce Palace and the Agricultural Palace occupying respectively the two sides of the shoe. These buildings, with their connecting colonnades, will extend for a distance of about one mile. Within the horse shoe there will be a Sunken Garden covering several acres, with a lake in the center. A wide esplanade of Alamedas about 60 feet in width will surround this garden.

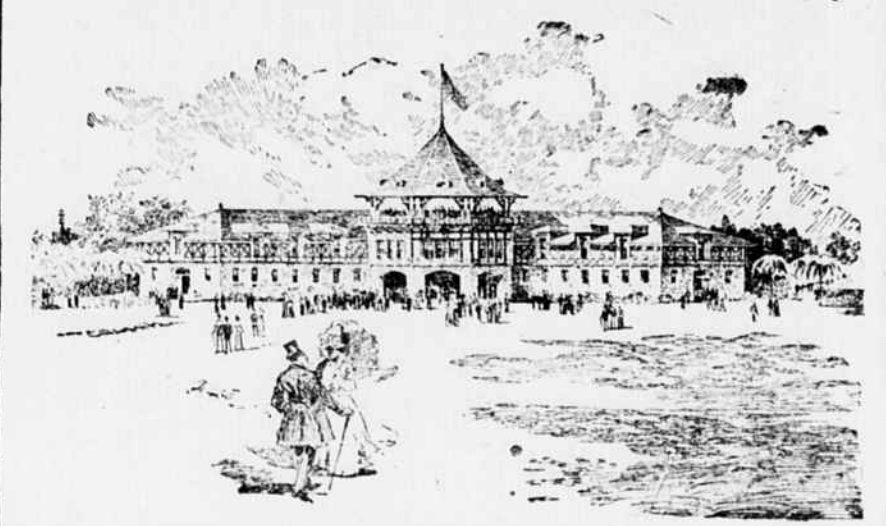


Among the special attractions of the Court of Palaces will be fountains and bits of statuary and handsomely designed columns of the Spanish type, all contributing to the beauty of the scene. At one end of the Sunken Garden, a music stand will be erected, and at the other end a pergola or lattice work screen, against which will grow during the Exposition period, the most beautiful of tropical vines. In the centre of the Plaza there will be a sun-dial ten feet in height and thirty feet in diameter. Which ever way the eye looks, there will be visions of beauty. Toward the south, the great Court of Palaces, toward the east, the towers at the entrance to the Midway, and looking across the entrance way the groves and meadows of the Wagner place.



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The main Exposition building will be the Cotton Palace, the Commerce Palace, the Agricultural Palace, the Mining and Forestry Building, the Auditorium, the Administration Building, the Machinery and Transportation Building, and other structures devoted to railroad exhibits, to restaurant purposes and to public comfort. Besides all these there will stand on the Wagner place the Woman's Building, the several State and City Buildings and the Negro Department. The Cotton Palace will be the most imposing of the Exposition buildings. It will cover upwards of 50,000 feet of floor space, will be 550 feet in length and at least 100 feet in width. One of the features of this building will be a magnificent portico. In the centre of the building will rise an imposing dome of a height of more than 150 feet. In this building will be displayed the pro-



THE MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.

ducts of the Cotton Mills of the country, and, as South Carolina is the leading cotton manufacturing State of the South and the second cotton manufacturing State of the Union, it is expected that the display in this building will be the most complete and attractive that has ever been made.

The palaces of Agriculture and Commerce will each contain about 40,000 square feet of floor area, in addition to their connecting arcades which will contain in all about 20,000 square feet. Each of these buildings will have a central dome and smaller turrets at the corners, emphasizing the entrances to these as well as the center pediments. The interior of these buildings has been particularly designed for both effective artistic treatment and practical utility. The windows in all of these will be carried at least eight feet above the floor, the roof trusses being constructed frame work and emphasizing the graceful lines of arches and circles, starting from the principal domes and carried through the wings and approaches.

SOME MORE ACTS.

Three Important Measures That Were Passed at the Recent Session.

The following acts passed at the late session is of general interest:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina: That on and after the approval of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to assume the duties of any public office until he has taken the oath provided by the constitution, and has been regularly commissioned by the governor. The term "public office" in this act shall be construed to mean all officers of the State that have heretofore been commissioned, and trustees of the various colleges of the State, members of the various State boards, dispensary constables, and other persons whose duties are defined by law.

Sec. 2. That no fees shall be charged for the qualification and commissioning of officers, except for the office of notary public and commissioner of deeds, who shall pay a fee of three dollars and twenty-five cents, which shall be transmitted by the secretary of State to the State treasury, as other fees collected by him.

Sec. 3. The secretary of State is hereby directed and required to report to the general assembly at each regular session the names of all officers commissioned by him during the fiscal year, with the dates of their appointment or election and the dates of their commissions, and of such other officers as he shall deem proper.

The act relating to bonds of public officers was approved by the governor February 8th. It reads:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of South Carolina: That bonds of county officers, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of court of register of mesne conveyance of the county of which the aforesaid officers are residents, and shall immediately thereupon be transmitted to the secretary of State, who shall file them in the office of the State treasury.

Sec. 2. The bonds of State, district or circuit officers shall be filed with the secretary of State, and shall be recorded by him, without charge, in suitable books kept by him for the purpose; and when so recorded shall be filed as aforesaid with the State treasury. Provided, That the bonds of the State treasurer shall be filed with the governor.

Sec. 3. The bonds of county dispensers shall be recorded as other county officers bonds, and when so recorded shall be filed with the State board of directors of the dispensary by the secretary of State.

Sec. 4. A copy of a bond, duly certified by any officer with whom bonds are required to be filed or recorded herein, shall be good and sufficient evidence in all suits instituted on such bonds in any of the courts of this State. Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to assume or attempt to assume the duties of any office of which a bond is required without having given the bond required, and any person assuming or attempting to assume the duties of any office aforesaid, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not less than three months, in the discretion of the court.

The old law required that a bond of an amount equal to that of the sheriff be given by the deputy sheriff, or constable, appointed as police officers in unincorporated mill villages. This bond

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A HOT TIME

In the British House of Commons Last Week

They had a warm time in the British House of Commons one night last week. After midnight Mr. Balfour applied the closure on the education estimates. The Nationalists shouted "Gag, gag," and refused to leave the house when the division was taken. The chairman then referred the matter to the speaker. The speaker finally asked if the members still refused to obey the order, and there were cries of "yes, yes." The speaker then named 16 recalcitrants and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without division.

The speaker ordered them to withdraw, but they refused and great uproar. The speaker called upon the sergeant-at-arms to remove them. They shouted defiance. Officers and policemen then entered to enforce removal.

Mr. Enzen's Cream, member for Southeast Cork, struggled desperately against removal and there was quite a free fight on the floor, lasting for five minutes, other Irishmen assisting him. Eventually he was carried out bodily by six policemen amid yells and cheers. The police then returned and carried out each of the remaining recalcitrants in the same manner. Six policemen sufficed for each member, with the exception of Mr. Flavin, who is a big man and required eight.

Many, as they were being carried out waved their hands and shouted: "God save Ireland."

Those who were removed included John Gullinan, Patrick White, Patrick McHugh, William Landon, William Abraham, Patrick Dusan, Anthony Donohue, James Gilhooly, Thomas McGovern and Jeremiah Jordan.

Neither Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmond nor Mr. T. P. O'Connor was present. One or two constables were badly handled in the scuffle. The suspension will last for one week.

After before had a scene occurred in the house as the removal of Mr. Cream was being carried out, the speaker struggled fiercely with the attendants who summoned the police, a doctorable scuffling the house.

Nationalists jeered at them. The speaker shouted: "Don't kill him," and "Get the man."

The Nationalists fought and struggled, but at length a superior force of police succeeded in dragging Mr. Cream out by the legs and carrying him down the stairs. The house, the Irishmen standing wildly shouting "shame," "murder," and "South African brutality." The speaker then called upon Mr. Cream to retire, but he defiantly refused. A strong body of 20 policemen stormed the Irish benches. Amid shouts rent the air. The Irishmen by the gangway on the opposite side were a mass of mad and struggling humanity. Several policemen struck with fists. Free fights broke out among the members who were in general. Amid renewed howls of derision the police grappled with others and carried them out by the arms and legs over the benches and out of the house. While Mr. Donohue was being removed the Nationalists jeered and sang "God save Ireland." Mr. Cream was carried out against the Nationalists who sat silent in their seats during the scene. "You will be carried out of South in the same way."

The Nationalists jeered Mr. Balfour the other ministers as they left the house.

Some trouble arose through Mr. Balfour's closing the whole education estimates without giving an opportunity to the Irish voices.

At 1 o'clock the speaker said: "The will now resume proceeding in committee, and I trust that honorable members will now leave the house." The Irish members shouted that they did not leave. The chairman again the vote on account, adding, there no tellers or noses, that the ayes.

Amid laughter and cheers the adjourned.

The Cotton Crop.

A Bulletin issued by the census bureau on cotton ginning shows that the crop of 1899 was 9,645,974, commercial bales, (bales as marketed) which is equivalent to 9,345,391 bales average weight of 500 pounds.

The aggregate of commercial bales is added into upland and sea island bales as follows: Square bales, 9,043,000, of an average weight of 498 pounds, with an average cost per bale of ginning and baling of \$2.03, round bales, 505,464, of an average weight of 259 pounds, with an average cost of bale for ginning and baling of \$5.50; sea island bales, 97,270, of an average weight of 388 pounds, with an average cost per bale for ginning and baling of \$4.90.

The report classifies the 29,620 ginning establishments reporting, as follows: Those operated for the public, 2,863, those operated for the planter, 2,863, those operated for the mill and plantation, 20,289. The value of cotton in commercial bales of the crop of 1899, by States, is as follows:

Alabama, 1,103,690; Arkansas, 719,000; Florida, 56,821; Georgia, 1,296,000; Indian Territory, 160,324; Kansas, 84; Louisiana, 708,508; Mississippi, 1,264,048; Missouri, 19,000; North Carolina, 473,155; Oklahoma, 1,033; South Carolina, 870,545; Texas, 215,179; Texas, 2,078,555; Virginia, 9,289.

Two Views of McKinley.

William McKinley's second inauguration into the highest office of the land was the occasion for certain remarks to point a lesson on to joint men. They recalled that after his tariff fight, McKinley was defeated for reelection to congress in 1890, and that the name of his successor is unknown, while he is now president. They declare that it is very pretty. The speaker then named 16 recalcitrants and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without division.

They Ride Astride.

The Savannah News says the society women of New York and elsewhere who are wintering at Aiken, S. C.—Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. John Jacob Astor, Miss. Russis and others—have adopted an innovation in horseback riding, it is reported. They have discarded the side saddle, and now take the saddle in man fashion. They wear long coats and long boots, and permit them perfect freedom and self control while on their horses. The astride style of riding is alleged to have become almost a fad among the fashionable. They find it easier, safer and more enjoyable.

Killed by Lightning.

A special from Welsh, Ga., says: Three persons were killed here Monday night by a lightning flash, which set on fire the house where the victims were sleeping. The family of Postmaster Morgan had retired when Mr. Morgan was aroused by the flames. He hastened to awaken his wife and children and discovered that his wife, his twelve-year-old son and six-year-old daughter were dead. Three other children were unhurt. The bodies were taken out just before the burning roof fell in.

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